

## MULE GAINS POPULARITY FOR FARM WORK



Two-Year-Old Mule Colt.

What influence will the present tendency to mule breeding have upon the horse supply of the future? The high prices and the scarcity of mules have suggested to many farmers and horse raisers both North and South the desirability of raising mules from the standpoint of sales for profit.

There is an increased demand for large mares to breed mules. This tendency is not confined to any particular locality. It is not alone in the northern horse raising states, but is spreading in the South. Carloads of large young mares have been purchased and shipped into the heart of the southern states for the joint purpose of teams and mule raising. The mule is gaining in popularity for team work wherever the horse and mule are in use.

The tendency to mule preference seems to be based upon economy of service in team work on the farm and wherever horse power is demanded. The demand for more mules means mares employed in the raising of

mule colts, and this means the diminishing of the horse producing ability of the country. It is reasonable to estimate that not more than 50 per cent of all the increase of the horse population of the country are females. This is a fair basis of the possibilities of the horse increase. If this producing element is interfered with in its kind there must necessarily result a decrease below normal conditions.

The diversion of any considerable number of mares from the production of the horse kind to the production of mules, a nonproducing animal, must sooner or later result in a great dearth of horses. The mule colt fever is spreading and farmers everywhere are talking the desirability of mule raising just because the mule colt is a ready seller at a good price. It is well to keep in mind that increased production of mules means decreased production of horses as a producing proposition. — Twentieth Century Farmer.

## Laura Jean Libbey's TALKS ON HEART TOPICS

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MOST FLIRTING IN SUMMER.

Then, since we mortal lovers are,  
Ask not how long our love will last;  
But while it does let us take care  
Each minute be with pleasure passed.

There is no summer that does not have its full quota of flirtations in cities, traveling or rural seclusions. A few of them terminate in heart breakings; others in showing the hapless participants of this habit their folly, safeguarding them in the future from what might be worse.

There is always a type of girl to be found in most places who carry off the palm of being considered romantic and full of fun nowadays.

They regard spirited young men who are looking about to exchange dull care for liveliness as fair play, for what they start with—a little mirthful flirtation to pass away the time, with fun. The dashing girl believes that her artifices are harmless, and that she can fascinate the happy-go-lucky young man who is a stranger, without let or hindrance. She has no heart interest for him, even if he has for her, which is rarely the case. She makes up her mind that if he is not constantly eager to dance attendance upon her at the ice cream parlors, soda counters, confectionery stores and at picture playhouses, she will lose no time in looking around for another who will be a more willing devotee, days and summer evenings. They are brought to realize that summer has its rainy days which disappoint funseekers, who have counted on the dawning day of mirth's expectancy.

Gay life out of doors is what young men and their new girl acquaintances look forward to. The girl who indulges in flirtations most always awaits in the doorways or convenient trysting place where he puts in an appearance daily. Soon they are off on a mile jaunt, while he pretends to listen to her coquettish rambling talk, and thought of—that he is smitten by her piquant, glad some, responsive ways.

He has by no means been kept in the dark by his fair charmer, but is wide awake to the fact that if she will flirt with one man she will with another when his back is turned. Cupid's love arrows, therefore, fall wide of the mark, harmless. He jollies her along, with no intention of meeting her again another summer. She has taken no heed that men who are allowed to raise their hats to a bright-faced girl, whose acquaintance, beyond that moment, is unknown to them, invariably forget them when by chance they meet.

Seasons of the flirt's conquests have narrowed into bygone days. She is still single and wears no engagement ring. Some of these fair yet forward girls do not have the pleasure of the company at their homes of the young men whose acquaintance they made promiscuously. Stern parents would object to opening their homes to strangers without proper acquaintance. Girls of this proclivity often have modest sisters, whom a man of this kind might turn his liking to in preference to her. Heartmates are often found who are just the opposite in manners and attractions from those met before.

In fact, those who truly love are the hearts which in many instances are caught in the rebound. Rarely, if ever, can a young man become attached to a girl who takes the initiative and becomes acquainted through flirting. They respect and have an entirely different regard, which is tender and reverential, for one modest girl, whom they would love and call their own sweetheart.

The temptation of flirting dissipation is not in love's market. All such reminders fade into the past, sooner or later. To some it is amusing to look back and think of. Not a few see the ridiculous ending, wondering how they could have brought themselves to spoil their good chances in summer and going beardless and forlorn more than one winter in consequence.

## DO CLOTHES INFLUENCE WOMEN?

You touched my heart; it gave a thrill  
Just like a rose  
That opens at a lady's will.  
Its bloom is always yours until  
You bid it close.

All women love beautiful adornments. Sometimes they go so far as to crave them in preference to surroundings. No matter how prosperous the young woman may be, or how often the same sharp warning has been dinned in her ears, "If you expend more money than you ought to on costly raiments that take your eye, tempting you, you will bring peril on the family," she can seldom resist the temptation of pleasing herself.

When a young woman chooses an

abundance of clothes which foot up to extravagance, she often falls into an error which is too deep to extricate herself from. There is nothing more pitiful, she has been obliged to hear, than "willful waste makes woe," yielding at first innocently to the influence of beautiful adornment, the mind revels in an atmosphere of coquetry which comes to the dashing, fine-appearing soon or late. Few, if any, genteel, nice girls are blind to the fact that they must look their best in any gathering when they appear if they must vie successfully with others of the fair sex.

She is single, and why should she not have female preference shown her if she but carries out her liking? A woman is fair to look upon if she gets herself up attractively, in the latest mode, for eyes to rest upon. Sentiment influences clothes. The girl who has no beau is apt to be very careless as to how she looks. If the collar underneath her cloak is likely to be past its first freshness she doesn't bother. There's no one to see. Why should she bother putting on a clean prettier one? There's no one who cares.

The girl who has indulged in vanities at any corner she turns and who is liable to walk home with her is always careful of her raiment. She would sit up till midnight pressing out and sewing in a new lace frill. She must have fine clothes no matter how she may have to count her pennies to buy remnants to freshen up her last year's ill-looking house gown. She must have a certain amount of pocket money to treat a desirable girl friend to a box of bonbons if she has a bachelor brother who is good catch. Economical as her mother is, she would hold up her hands in amazement if the father refused the beautiful striving daughter any such necessities and appeals. She insists upon their giving way to their girl's gratification at all odds, harking on the plea that new clothes give self-confidence and will serve handsomely to their marrying some day. She whispers that their burden will be lifted to some young manly shoulders.

The girl who has indulged in vanities marries. She continues in the way she has been brought up to crave finery, even when facing the dire possibility of using up the largest part of their early income. If the husband reminds her how wrong and foolish extravagance is, he is bound to yield to his wife's wishes for peace's sake.

There is nothing more pitiful, on the other hand, than a wife who is kept down, whose clothes are so shabby that she cannot help being ashamed to show herself before friends or even neighbors. She knows too well what the influence of clothes is. It's against "to do sweet and worshipful." The faithful, frugal wife, who receives a fair consideration of clothes for which she hopes as well as loves, will be found most truly happy at heart, due to the change.

## THOSE WHO BELIEVE IN FATE.

Success, the mark no mortal wit  
Or audent hand can always hit;  
For, whatever we perpetrate,  
We do but sow; we're sowed by fate.  
Which in success of disinherits.  
For avaricious causes, noblest merits.

Who has not heard of Micawber, that famous character in fiction, who was always waiting for fate to turn up some good luck for him, always waiting.

There are more Micawbers in this world than people imagine—supposedly sensible men and women who devoutly believe if you are destined to have good luck it will come to you whether you put forth any effort or not. The years and disappointments do not show them their errors of judgment; they still continue to believe in fate.

It is comforting to have some kind of hope to pin one's faith to, but those with feeble ability to reason conditions out for themselves are firm in the opinion that people with but few exceptions, make their own fate, whether good or ill.

It is determination for a girl who has no money to go forth to secure position, but she would wait forever and a day for a position to come a search of her. All life's affairs are on the same general principle.

The are young women who believe because they are thrown in a particular man's society, that he must surely intend as the one to wed, no matter what his faults or follies may.

Girls who are not bound down by "fate notions," give the matter marriage deep and serious thought. They will not encourage a would-be suitor whom they know to be drunkard, profligate or work shirker for they can look ahead and see at little chance of happiness they might expect.

Fate makes no one's bed; you make it yourself if you willfully accept that which you know to be baneful.

Yog girls should be encouraged to plant their future. It is a mistake to rest in the belief that this cannot be done, but it must be planned along usefulness. Too many mothers bring up their daughters with the belief that the object of their existence—after their sixteenth or eighteenth birthday—is catching a beau, and a little later on marrying him.

Mothers direct their girls' hands at a tender age from love and infirmity, teaching them useful knowledge—poor, how to become savinousekeepers and home-makers—before a marriageable young man comes a-wooing.

## HIGHWAYMEN USED KNIFE ON VICTIM

NEGROES SEVERELY STAB TOMMY FITZPATRICK WHEN HE RESISTS ROBBERY.

### TRAGIC DEATH FOR DEPUTY

J. B. Lusk Jumps from Moving Train and Receives Fatal Injuries While Pursuing Escaping Prisoner. News Over State.

Aberdeen.—Tommy Fitzpatrick and H. E. Hinson, two white men, were held up by two negroes, and the result is Fitzpatrick is in the hospital with a severe knife wound near his heart and Hinson minus a ten-dollar bill. The two negroes are in prison. The white men were suddenly stopped by the blacks, who demanded what money they had, a fight was begun, and one of the negroes stabbed Fitzpatrick over the heart. The negroes were arrested by a night watchman, who came to the white men's assistance.

Deputy Meets Tragic Death. Vicksburg.—While in the act of performing his duty as a deputy sheriff of Amite county J. B. Lusk met a tragic death by jumping from a Yazoo & Mississippi Valley motor car near Gloster in pursuit of Jones, Bonds, a negro blind tiger prisoner.

Lusk was accompanying the negro from Gloster to Cole's Station, where he was to be given benefit of bond on the whisky selling charge against him. The prisoner made a sudden and unexpected dash for liberty, and succeeded in getting out the rear of the car and struck the track running. Lusk jumped from the side entrance of the car, going 30 miles an hour, and was thrown with great force to the track, and his head is believed to have struck a rail. He died shortly after being hurt. Lusk had served for eight years as a deputy sheriff.

Two Whites Dangerously Shot. Stokely.—Suffering from wounds which may, in both cases, prove fatal, Dewitt Hood and Albert Neil, young planters of Coahoma county, were carried to Memphis for treatment. They were shot by a negro who had just slain his wife, and who turned his rifle upon them when they were investigating. The fire of the negro was returned by Hood, and the wounded negro is said to be dying in the county jail at Clarksdale.

Hood was shot once, the bullet entering his mouth, and his companion, Neil, was shot three times, two bullets striking him in the face and another breaking a leg. Investigation by Deputy Sheriff Cartledge revealed the dead body of the negro's wife and led also to the capture of the negro himself, his wounds being such as to prevent escape.

### Farmer Killed by Accident.

Ripley.—Jodie Bartlett, a young farmer living about 10 miles east of Ripley, was accidentally killed near here while hauling a load of lumber. His death occurred about 10 o'clock in the morning, and his body was not found until late in the afternoon. An inquest decided that his death was caused by a piece of timber hitting him on the back of the head, unjointing the neck and breaking the skull. The piece of timber was tied over the load of lumber he was hauling to hold it in place, and while going down a hill it came loose, swung around and hit the young man on the head.

### Fire Destroys Big Lumber Mill.

Meridian.—Fire completely destroyed the Usher Brothers' Lumber and Manufacturing Company's mill at this place and a quantity of lumber on the yards. The loss on the mill is estimated at about \$9,000, while the lumber loss is estimated at between \$11,000 and \$16,000, partially covered by insurance.

Just how the fire started is unknown. When discovered the mill was ablaze all over and the fire department could get no water to fight the flames, the plant being located outside the city. Over a million feet of lumber on the yards was saved. It is said that the plant will be rebuilt at once.

### Personal Wealth in Warren.

Vicksburg.—The Warren county personal assessment roll has been completed by Assessor B. H. Shannon and shows a total of \$3,617,115. Assessor Shannon reports the number of polls as 3,867 white and 8,935 colored. The total of commutation road tax (between the ages of 18 and 50 years) is \$2,566.

### I. C. Tracks Are Washed Out.

McComb City.—The track of the main line of the Illinois Central railroad was washed out for a distance of two miles and a half between Rudock and Freriere, La., south of here, and 32 miles north of New Orleans. In the big storm on the evening of Sept. 29. The storm struck McComb City after 9 o'clock and by 10 o'clock the hurricane was blowing 75 miles an hour. Considerable damage was done here by the wind and the rain which fell in sheets.

## TO STUDY MODEL SCHOOLS OF EAST

STATE SUPERINTENDENT PROPOSES TO ESTABLISH MODEL SCHOOLS IN MISSISSIPPI.

### A FIRE PREVENTION DAY

Governor Issues Proclamation Naming October 9 as Day to Work for the Elimination of Danger From Flames.

—Jackson.

A busy and interesting trip is ahead of State Superintendent Education W. H. Smith, which will carry him to Washington, Baltimore, New York and other eastern points, on matters of importance in the educational world. The main purpose of the trip will be to hold a conference with the general educational board at New York relative to the details for the proposed county model school organization which is to be put on, for demonstration purposes, in some county in Mississippi. The general educational board has already agreed to finance this experimental movement, through the state department of education, in co-operation with other extension departments, state colleges and the local authorities of the selected county.

Superintendent Smith expects to be absent about ten days and believes that upon his return he will be able to lay before the people of Mississippi all necessary details pertaining to the county model school movement, as well as the conditions upon which selection of a county will be based.

### Proclaims Fire Prevention Day.

At the request and solicitation of the Mississippi Society for the Prevention of Fires, Gov. Brewer has issued a proclamation designating Saturday, Oct. 9, as "Fire Prevention Day" throughout the state. It is sought in this way to reach not only the adult and property-owning class of citizens, but juveniles, through their schools and instructors.

### "Annie," Zoo Bear, Is Dead.

Annie, the zoo bear, is dead, after having been sick for several weeks, and having some of the best veterinarians in the state treat her. Annie was given to the zoo by Paul her in training his dogs for his last African expedition. The bear had grown extremely gentle, was fond of children and would play for anyone who would give her a stick of candy.

### Negro Confesses Attempted Robbery.

Johnnie Leavett, negro, arrested and charged with breaking and entering a window at Kennington's department store, according to the police, made a full confession to the chief. Leavett, it is said, stated that he entered the window at Kennington's after another negro had broken it with a brick and while he was in a drunken condition.

Some little criticism has been directed at the police force on account of the bold attempted night robbery. Officers state, however, that the exigencies of the service had resulted in taking one man off the beat at midnight.

### Road Convict Makes Escape.

Sam Wainsley, negro convict from Jones county, and who had several years in which to serve the state, grew tired of prison routine and while working the roads near Inverness escaped. The penitentiary authorities have offered the statutory reward for his capture.

### Conditional Pardon for Negress.

Gov. Brewer has granted a conditional pardon to Lucille Daniels, a negress of Lauderdale county, serving a penitentiary sentence for manslaughter.

### Boys and Girls Invited.

More than 1,000 Corn Club boys and from 300 to 500 Tomato Club girls of Mississippi may soon be invited to be the guests of Jackson citizens in the homes of Jackson people on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 28, 29 and 30, the closing days of the Mississippi State Fair. This was indicated at a meeting of the State Fair commissioners, Prof. C. A. Cobb, head of the Boys' Corn club, Miss Susie V. Powell, head of the Tomato Club girls, and a committee of the Young Men's Business Club.

The question for the Young Men's Business Club now is to secure homes for these boys and girls, and committees will at once make a thorough canvass of the homes of Jackson.

### Had Too Much Time.

H. W. Dunning, a white man, is being held by the police here as being a suspicious character, because of his attempt to sell watches cheap. Dunning when arrested had in his possession four watches of good make, and one of these he was offering for sale at the ridiculously low price of \$1.50. Police claim that he not so very long ago completed a term in the penitentiary, having been sent up from Madison county for burglary. It is claimed that he stole a quantity of jewelry at Madison Station.

## SEPARATOR IS USEFUL

Invention Has Helped to Revolutionize Dairy Business.

One Great Advantage Is Centralization of Industry—Whole-Milk and Skimming Stations Are Fast Disappearing.

(By J. M. CADWALLADER, Louisiana Experiment Station.)

The cream separator is one of the great inventions that has helped to revolutionize the dairy business. Its effect has been especially noticeable upon the butter industry. Its tendency has been to lower the quality of butter, but this is not due to any fault in the principle of the cream separator but chiefly to the lack of proper care of the separator and in handling the cream. One great advantage resulting from the use of the separator is centralization of the dairy business, and the whole-milk plant and skimming stations are disappearing.

Milk should be separated at a temperature of 85 to 90 degrees and separation can be accomplished best as soon as the milk is drawn from the cow, for at that time it has a temperature near 98 degrees F. There may be some makes of separators which will separate at a lower temperature than others, but the same machine will do more efficient work at a higher temperature.

Since bacteria are the cause of the souring of milk and cream and they have a luxuriant growth at high temperature, especially the undesirable kinds, the cream should be cooled as soon as possible to 60 degrees or lower, preferably 50 degrees F. This can be accomplished by passing the cream over special apparatus made for that purpose or, in case there is only a small amount of cream, it may be placed in a tin vessel of some kind and this vessel placed in cold running water, or ice water is preferable. All containers or utensils which come in contact with the milk should be washed thoroughly with boiling water and allowed to sun and air when not in use.

The morning's cream should be cooled to the same temperature as the evening's cream and then they can be mixed without injury to the keeping quality of the cream.

## FORMATION OF GAS IN SILO

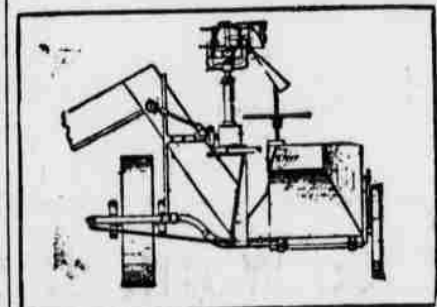
Safest Plan to Run Some Silage Into Pit Before Going In—Lantern Test Is Recommended.

A good way to determine if there is gas in the silo is to lower a lighted lantern. If it goes out it will not be safe to go into the silo. Gas may form in a silo at the time of filling and for a week or so afterward. This gas is heavier than air and so will settle in the silo. As soon as filling the silo is started the falling silage will stir up enough air currents to drive out the gas. It is safest when filling pit silos to run some silage into them before going in, or use the lantern test.

## HARVESTER FOR KAFIR CORN

Implement Invented by Oklahoman Is Especially Useful in Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma.

Semiarid lands, especially in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, have been put more and more to kaffir corn, the past few years, as the best fodder and seed crop, and that ordinary corn was not a success there. The harvesting of the crop naturally brought up problems for machinery manufacturers. Here is a kaffir harvester, the invention of an Oklahoman. A tubular part is supported for oscillation above the main machine. It has a terminal



Kaffir Corn Harvester.

yoke and is made for vertical adjustment, a driven shaft extending through the tubular part. A rocking frame is supported by the yoke and has oppositely extending arms, one of which constitutes an operating lever. A rack segment is also supported on the yoke, a stop member associated with the operating lever engaging this rack. A cutting apparatus is on the other arm.

## PROTECTION FOR THE TREES

In Fastening Wire for Fence It Is Best to Place Strip of Board Between Tree and Wire.

It often happens in erecting wire fencing that one or more valuable shade trees are found to be in direct line with the posts, thereby necessitating a fastening of the wire to the tree. Ordinarily, if the tree is of only little value, the trunk is hewed slightly and the wire is fastened directly to the tree, but as this method of fastening is very damaging to the tree, it is seldom used where the value of the tree is considered.

Wire fastened directly to the tree soon becomes overgrown with bark, and this not only damages the tree, but the wire coming in contact with the acids of the tree, is also damaged. This can be averted by using a strip of lumber between the fence and the tree. Nail a strip of lumber about five inches wide to the tree and fasten the fence to this. This method of fastening does not injure the tree or the wire, and when the fence is removed the wire does not have to be cut at the tree, as when it is fastened directly to the tree and overgrown with bark.

## Bees Are Necessary.

The grower of small fruits, both the bush fruits and strawberries, needs the bees among the blossoms to fertilize them and cause them to fruit fully as much, if not more, than the apple and pear grower.